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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

Part I. AFRICA

Section 25 - Western Africa

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

I.25 WESTERN AFRICA

1. This chapter on UNHCR activities covers Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. Activities for Benin, Ghana and Liberia are described separately at the end of the chapter under the heading "Other countries in the area".

Area Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

2. At the end of 1993, the total refugee population residing in the area covered by the seven above-mentioned countries was estimated at 55,000 persons. The influx of refugees included Senegalese, of whom 15,700 and 2,000 settled in Guinea-Bissau and the Gambia respectively. In Mali, the number of Senegalese refugees settled in the region of Kayes since 1989 is estimated to be 15,000.

3. Nigeria and Niger hosted respectively 1,400 and 3,600 refugees from Chad. In addition to this group, Nigeria accommodates 2,900 Liberian refugees in the Oru camp. Lastly, since 1992, Malian Tuareg refugees have been registered in Burkina and have settled in the north of the country. At 31 December 1993, it was estimated that there were 7,400 of them.

4. In most cases these refugee populations comprise very few men.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

5. The beginning of 1994 was marked by a 50 per cent devaluation of the CFA franc in four of the seven countries considered. The implementation of this decision within the franc area was accompanied by a widespread rise in prices, social demands by trade union organizations and social tension, but also by rioting in some of the countries. The increase in the cost of living for local populations and demands for higher salaries were the main causes of these social disturbances. For UNHCR, this situation has led to an upward revision of the estimated costs of programmes for refugees, in the franc area.

6. Consultations between Mali, Algeria, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNHCR on the repatriation of Malian refugees were held in 1993 and early 1994. In addition, a tripartite agreement for the repatriation of Malian refugees from Mauritania has been concluded. In anticipation of the repatriation of Malian refugees, UNHCR's presence has been strengthened in Mali by the opening of an Office of the Chargé de Mission, with a suitable number of staff for the objectives assigned to it. The Office is responsible not only for monitoring the implementation of the programme for the repatriation and rehabilitation of returnees, but also for ensuring that the assistance project for Mauritanian refugees in Kayes, Mali, proceeds smoothly. Unfortunately, the security situation remains very tense in the north of the country and this has prevented the planned repatriations.

7. Following inter-community violence in the north of Ghana, between the Konkomba and the Dagomba, some 6,447 Ghanaians took refuge in Togo early in the year. The number of refugees has steadily increased in time, levelling off at around 9,700 persons. This figure is regularly reassessed by UNHCR's Regional Office and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which are responsible for monitoring the situation in Togo.

8. Hostilities between the Nigerian Tuareg rebels and the Nigerian security services gave rise early this year to an influx of 800 Nigerian Tuareg refugees who settled in the north of Burkina Faso.

Programme objectives and priorities

9. The objectives assigned to the programme are of several kinds, the most important of which are as follows:

to provide the necessary assistance to new arrivals and other refugees through the implementation of productive projects (agricultural and income-generating activities), in order to help the beneficiaries to become self-reliant and reduce long-term assistance;

to monitor social and political developments in the area and promote as far as possible voluntary repatriation in Togo, Mali and Senegal when conditions permit.

10. In late 1993, some Chadian refugees who had settled in the north of Nigeria opted for voluntary repatriation. Following the registration of applicants for repatriation, estimated at 500 refugees, an allocation was made from the Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation for the implementation of this operation, planned for the first half of 1994, which was also made possible by a generous donation from the Nigerian Government.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

11. In Nigeria, the Nigerian Red Cross (NRC) and the Catholic Church for Justice and Peace are implementing the project for Liberian refugees in the Oru camp; the NRC is responsible for the purchase and distribution of provisions, but also for the health centre, while the latter is entrusted with primary education and the supplementary feeding programme at the Oru camp.

12. The last World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR joint assessment mission recommended that these refugees be supplied with food commodities in future directly by UNHCR and no longer by WFP.

13. In Mali, the care and maintenance project for Mauritanian refugees is in the hands of the "Association des Groupements des Eglises Evangéliques et Missions protestantes au Mali" (AGEEM), while the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ACCORD and Veterinarians Without Borders are responsible for implementing the repatriation programme in 1994. The European Economic Community (EEC) will provide Mauritanian refugees in Mali with food assistance assessed at 36 metric tons of milk and 29 metric tons of sugar.

14. In Guinea-Bissau, implementation of the assistance project for Senegalese refugees is under the responsibility of the Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA). In Burkina, two NGOs, ADRA and a local non-governmental organization known as DELWEND, share responsibility for implementing the assistance project for Malian Tuareg refugees.

15. In Togo, UNDP is responsible for implementing the care and maintenance project for urban refugees of various origins, and also coordinates the execution of the emergency project for Togolese refugees, implemented by two NGOs, the "Organisation Catholique pour le Développement Intégral" (OCDI) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies through the Togolese Red Cross.

16. In Niger, the country's Red Cross is responsible for implementing the care and maintenance project for Chadian refugees.

17. Outside Nigeria and Mali, where UNHCR has opened a Branch Office and an Office of the Chargé de Mission respectively, responsible there for monitoring and coordinating programmes, the administration of UNHCR programmes in the other countries covered by this report (Burkina, Guinea-Bissau, the Gambia, Niger and Togo) is directly ensured by UNDP on behalf of UNHCR.

18. For 1994, WFP will provide food commodities to Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau and to Malian refugees in Burkina.

19. In Togo, WFP provided Ghanaian refugees with food assistance covering the months of March, April and May 1994. A WFP/UNHCR joint mission will undertake an assessment of the refugees' food needs for the rest of the year.

20. Refugees in Nigeria, numbering under 5,000 persons, will be supplied with food items by UNHCR, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and UNHCR.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

21. In 1993, owing to constraints bound up with the domestic situation in Mali, only 6,900 Malian refugees repatriated spontaneously. UNHCR is assisting these returnees at the explicit request of the Malian authorities; 1,200 of them have been assisted under the Algeria/IFAD pilot project. The transfer of Senegalese refugees to suitable sites in Guinea-Bissau has been postponed until 1994 owing to the late delivery of certain materials. The EEC contributed financially to meeting the needs of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso and Chadian refugees in Niger, in 1993. The school year of refugee pupils in Nigeria was disturbed by strikes connected with the domestic situation of the country.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

Emergency assistance

22. In 1994, an initial allocation of $100,000 was released from the Emergency Fund for the provision of emergency relief to Ghanaian refugees in Togo. This project covers various needs (water, domestic goods, shelter, health).

Care and Maintenance

23. In 1994, UNHCR will continue to provide multisectoral assistance to refugees distributed between Guinea-Bissau, the Gambia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. This assistance will be directed more towards refugees for whom the conditions for repatriation have not been met.

24. At the same time, efforts will be made to encourage Mauritanian refugees in Mali, Chadian refugees in Niger and Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau to produce in order to become self-reliant. The transfer of 8,000 Senegalese refugees to suitable sites for farming, postponed in 1993, should take place in the course of 1994.

25. In Niger, the transfer of Chadian refugees to the site of Gouré, which began in 1993, will continue in 1994. Already some 390 refugees were resettled in the first quarter of 1994. It may be hoped that, from now on, the refugees will undertake productive activities on these upgraded sites with a view to achieving self-reliance.

26. In Burkina Faso, pending the repatriation of Malian refugees, keenly encouraged by all the parties concerned, a multisectoral assistance project will be set up in 1994. The assistance to be provided covers the sectors of transport, domestic needs, drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, health care, community services, primary education, agricultural production, stock farming, reafforestation and support to the implementing agency.

27. In Nigeria, the care and maintenance programme for refugees will continue to cover the needs of refugees who have not achieved self-reliance. It is planned that reception facilities will be improved through the building of additional shelters at the Oru camp. Greater attention will be given to women by increasing the number of beneficiaries of income-generating activities from 8 to 20. The management capacity of the Nigerian Red Cross, which acts as operational partner, will be enhanced. The programme budget should be revised in order to cover these activities.

Voluntary repatriation

28. Following the consultations held with Algeria and IFAD in 1993, an allocation was made from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in 1994 for reception, the rehabilitation of three sites and the reintegration of Malian refugees returning from Algeria, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. The rehabilitation work mainly concerns three sectors: health, water and primary education.

29. A system to coordinate activities with the authorities of the countries concerned by the Malian situation was set up in 1994 to speed up the process of starting up a pilot project for the repatriation of 1,200 refugees from Algeria.

30. Refugees from various origins who have settled in the area in question will be assisted with a view to repatriation. In the area covered by the report, there are according to a preliminary estimate 50 potential applicants for repatriation to South Africa, the former Soviet Union, Sierra Leone, etc. An appropriation of 51,500 dollars from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation is earmarked for this purpose and a regional project has been established.

31. In Nigeria, the UNHCR Branch Office, in cooperation with the authorities of that country, is preparing measures that should lead to the voluntary repatriation of 500 Chadian refugees in the north of the country. An appropriation from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation has been earmarked for this repatriation operation. The Nigerian Government has announced that it will contribute up to 1 million naira to this operation by directly covering administrative costs, the information campaign, medical care during the journey and subsistence expenses in the transit centres in Nigeria.

Local settlement

32. For the urban refugees from the various countries concerned, local settlement and/or self-reliance will be developed in 1994 and 1995.

33. Job opportunities are becoming increasingly rare in the subregion. The vocational training of refugees at all levels and in the main activities will be encouraged, through institutional channels or otherwise, in order to enhance their employment prospects.

34. In 1994, in addition to primary education, often available to refugees through UNHCR, the latter set up various projects for the school population concerned. The vocational training programme will be encouraged and special attention is being paid to the educational problems encountered by girls.

35. UNHCR social services in the field will continue to help refugees completing their training to secure employment.

Resettlement

36. In 1994, efforts are continuing to be made with a view to the possibility of settling refugees in a third country whenever this is justified by the situation (family reunification or reasons of security). The provision for this purpose is 14,000 dollars for 1994.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

Care and Maintenance

37. In 1995, the regional Branch Office in Dakar anticipates that those refugees who were unable to be repatriated in 1994 will receive UNHCR assistance to meet their needs. These consist essentially of Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau and the Gambia, Mauritania refugees in Mali, Chadian and Liberian refugees in Nigeria and Niger, and including Malian refugees in Burkina and Ghanaian refugees in Togo. For this purpose, an appropriation has been made from the Overall Allocation for the implementation of multisectoral programmes geared essentially to efforts to achieve self-reliance, health, education, registration, the collection of statistical data, social services and training seminars on legal protection.

Voluntary repatriation

38. As in 1994, efforts to promote voluntary repatriation will be stepped up in order to make greater progress towards the repatriation of Malian refugees, but also of other nationalities in the area (Senegalese, Liberians and Ghanaians).

Local settlement

39. In 1995, opportunities for vocational training and general education will be offered to refugees fulfilling the required conditions with a view to facilitating their integration or employment in Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria.

Resettlement

40. In 1995, an initial allocation of 14,000 dollars is included in the budget for the resettlement in a third country of refugees in need.

Special Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

41. To cover the emergency needs of Malian Tuareg refugees in Burkina Faso, an EEC contribution (special funds) enabled foodstuffs to be purchased locally and defrayed the costs of international personnel fielded to supervise implementation for six weeks. The EEC contribution made it possible to provide assistance to Chadian refugees in Niger in various fields.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

Education Account

42. In 1994, the education account provided assistance to 70 students of various nationalities in Nigeria, along with 10 students in Burkina Faso, 10 others in Niger and 6 in Togo.

The DAFI programme

43. A financial allocation granted to 60 students in 1993 was renewed so that the beneficiaries could continue their higher education. One hundred and fifty-eight other students are continuing their studies with the assistance of the DAFI programme of the Republic of Germany.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

44. For the beginning of the 1994/95 academic year, it is considered that students already receiving UNHCR scholarships in 1993/94 will be assisted if necessary in 1995.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

45. The opening of the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Mali made it necessary to send out staff members on mission, to recruit short-term personnel and to purchase office equipment, resulting in higher costs than originally foreseen in the budget for the follow-up to the programme.

46. In Nigeria also, the need to strengthen the Branch Office's capacity for action led Headquarters to dispatch a three-month mission. Furthermore, in the absence of available operational partners familiar with UNHCR procedures, Branch Office staff were sent on mission to the field in order to perform various tasks.

47. The continuing influx of mainly Togolese refugees into Burkina Faso has brought out the need to strengthen security measures in the camps, owing to the many conflicts between refugees and the local population. This has also entailed the purchase of communications equipment and the use of temporary assistance, due in particular to numerous cases of maternity leave.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

48. One of the main problems for 1994 will be to know by how much the CFA franc will be devalued, as this will necessarily have repercussions on expenditure. Furthermore, this devaluation will have side-effects on other countries in the region, even those not included in the CFA franc area.

49. The need to carry through the repatriation of Malian refugees has led UNHCR to create local and international staff posts in Bamako, Mali. In addition, early in the year, two international staff members were fielded to Mali in order to set up all the administrative structures required for the smooth operation of the new Office and to assist in preparing for the repatriation of Malian refugees. Additional local personnel were recruited for the purposes of these missions. Salary costs combined with equipment and running costs for the Office are provided for in 1994. Unfortunately, the security situation in Mali has prevented the Gao Office from being opened in the north, thus necessitating a large number of missions for some local and international staff members. In the revised allocation, it may be noted that there is an appreciable increase due, firstly, to the purchase of equipment not budgeted for and, secondly, to missions and the revision of the budget index for common staff costs.

50. The costs of staff members on mission in the area (Burkina Faso, Niger, the Gambia and Togo), local staff costs in the social services and the costs of equipment assigned to UNDP-administered projects are included in Senegal's administrative budget. A middle-grade staff member will be recruited on a temporary basis to supervise the implementation of the emergency project in Togo.

51. In Nigeria, the costs concern the staff and operating expenses of the Office.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

52. In Mali and Nigeria, the initial estimates are lower as the purchase of non-expendable property should be made during 1994.

Other Countries in the Area

Benin

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

53. At 31 December 1993, Benin hosted a population of some 156,000 Togolese. In addition to the Togolese refugees, of whom there was a mass influx as from 31 January 1993, there is in Benin a small and already long-standing community composed of 260 Chadian refugees along with 50 refugees from various countries (Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, Cameroon, Sri Lanka, Iran, Liberia and Algeria) and about 100 asylum seekers, for the most part Chadian.

54. Refugees who received assistance in 1993 were distributed as follows:

NATIONALITY	NUMBER 1/1/93	NUMBER 31/12/93	PERCENTAGE			PLACE	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
			M*	W*	C		
TOGO	25	2	100	-	-	COTONOU	CM/WAF
		116 185	23	27	50	ATLANTIQUE OUEME MONO, ZOU	
	-	11	73	27	-	COTONOU	EA
	-	16	81	19	-	COTONOU	DAFI
CHAD	-	10	100	-	-	COTONOU PORTO-NOVO	CM
	2	8	87	13	-	COTONOU	EA
MISCELLANEOUS	23	5	80	20	-	COTONOU	CM
		1	100	-	-	COTONOU	EA

* Over 18 years old.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

55. Following the World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR joint food assessment mission, it was decided to maintain food assistance during 1994, while however reducing to three the items in the food basket: cereals, oil and beans.

56. The Commission of XV of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) fielded a mission to Benin in early 1994, where it met the authorities of that country and saw how the refugees were being hosted.

57. The 50 per cent devaluation of the CFA franc in early 1994 was accompanied by a widespread increase in prices and by salary demands. The financial implications of this situation for UNHCR programmes in Benin are being assessed and should be identified very soon. It can, however, already be considered that it will mean an upward revision of the amount in CFA francs of the allocation for UNHCR programmes.

Programme objectives and priorities

58. UNHCR objectives in Benin for 1994 and 1995 relate mainly to the Togolese refugees. These, who are mostly of urban origin, are becoming integrated without difficulty into Beninese society with which they have very close socio-cultural and family ties.

59. Multisectoral support from the programme for local structures in the basic sectors of health, shelter, education and sanitation will be a priority in 1994 and 1995, as will micro-projects, the continuation of community activities for vulnerable groups (women, children, disabled persons and the elderly) and support for initiatives promoting the economic self-reliance of the refugees.

60. Assistance to small businesses started up by refugee women will be the mainspring of the activities to be developed; refugee women who are heads of family and refugee children will have priority in all fields of assistance.

61. Activities in the areas of drinking water supply, sanitation, control of sanitary conditions and the upgrading of public wells are being carried through, especially in the villages and schools of Mono receiving high concentrations of refugees.

62. In the field of education, efforts will be geared to stabilizing pupil numbers and improving the quality of education, with special attention to the recruitment of primary and secondary school teachers and the acquisition of teaching materials.

63. Further activities in this area will consist in the building and renovation of classrooms fitted out with school furniture.

64. Special assistance will be given for cases of protection by the Office, which will also continue to organize training courses for the staff of project implementing agencies.

Other urban refugees

65. Refugees who are not integrated will be able to receive greater assistance in 1994 and 1995. As the refugee communities present in Benin are located in urban and semi-urban areas, assistance is geared essentially to training, the creation of income-generating activities and access by refugees to official structures.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

66. The multisectoral programme is being implemented by several partners, in addition to the National Coordinating Committee of the Togolese Refugees Relief Agency (CNCART), an official coordinating body set up by the Beninese Government, and including various non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The International Federation of Red Cross Societies and the Beninese Red Cross are responsible for food distribution in the province of Ouémé and in the Cotonou accommodation centres and direct the health programme in the provinces of Ouémé and Atlantique. The International Federation of Red Cross Societies will also be responsible for running the Comé accommodation centre, which is scheduled to be opened in March 1994. Caritas-Benin is responsible for the distribution of food and domestic goods in Mono, Atlantique and Zou. "Terre des Hommes" has responsibility for the health sector in Mono and Zou. OXFAM-QUEBEC/OCSD (Canadian Organization for Solidarity and Development) is carrying out a programme of community services and income-generating micro-projects for refugees. The Hygiene and Sanitation Department (DHA) of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of Benin is responsible for ensuring improved living conditions and reduced risks of epidemics in reception centres and localities where refugees are gathered.

67. The Directorate of Social Affairs (DAS) of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of Benin is responsible for implementing the activities planned for the assistance of vulnerable groups (women, children, the elderly). At

the same time, on the basis of a recent study, the DAS is carrying out a programme for the integration of disabled refugees into specialized Beninese rehabilitation structures.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

68. In 1993, the Office organized the voluntary repatriation of 8 Chadians, 5 Liberians and 111 Togolese (73 in August/September and 38 in December), financed under the regional project.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

69. In 1994, some 120,000 Togolese refugees and under 50 urban refugees of other nationalities, who had been assisted under the special programme in 1993, benefited from the care and maintenance project in 1994.

70. WFP planned, for the period from January to June 1994, in accordance with the food basket approved by the WFP/UNHCR joint mission of September 1993, a contribution of about 6,842 metric tons of basic food items (corn, beans, oil). This contribution is intended to cover the needs of 100,000 refugees. WFP will also distribute in 1994 part of the food items scheduled for 1993 (salt, sugar), delivery of which was delayed.

71. The second WFP/UNHCR joint mission, originally planned for February 1994 and finally postponed until June 1994, will have to make sure that the quantities proposed by WFP are sufficient to meet the requirements of needy refugees, estimated at 116,185 persons in December 1993.

72. Arrangements will be made for the refugees' state of health to be checked after the elections in 1994. The personnel of the operational partners have already received training for this operation. The ration card distribution procedure will serve as a basis for the distribution of UNHCR refugee cards, also planned for 1994.

73. In 1994, the bulk of the refugees will still depend on the assistance of the international community. The programme will give priority to consolidating certain past achievements, such as the obtaining of medical cover and quality education through the official structures.

74. Only a minority of refugees will be able to benefit from support that will be able to be directly instrumental in promoting self-reliance. The income-generating micro-project programme will be expanded and the personnel of the operational partner responsible for its implementation, OXFAM-QUEBEC/OCSD (Canadian Organization for Solidarity and Development), will receive training.

75. The distribution of domestic goods, which was very limited in 1993, will be intensified in 1994.

76. In the health field, the objective is to improve the effectiveness of the health management system for refugees and to lay emphasis on the training of

health personnel in order to enhance the quality of the services provided. The programme will also focus on the activities planned in connection with the national campaign for the prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Special attention will likewise be given to women's health issues, through the association of medical assistance, advice and information.

77. The DAS will give assistance to disabled refugees, who will have access to specialized Beninese facilities.

78. The Office is anticipating the return to Togo of nearly 25 per cent of the refugees around the end of 1994. If this proves true, the project will defray the transport costs of the refugees wishing to return.

79. For some non-Togolese refugees, the 1994 programme has made provision for housing assistance and subsistence support.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

Care and Maintenance

80. The objective of the programme will be to ensure a constant level of support for official structures and facilities and to increase direct assistance to refugees in the form of micro-projects, social services and housing assistance through the construction and renovation of shelters.

81. Large numbers of refugee families with limited resources will receive UNHCR support so that they can stay in their individual dwellings.

82. For those in direst need, huts will be built on land made available by the public authorities. In addition, repairs will be carried out on buildings or public sector housing in the four southern provinces and will be reassigned to refugee families on a voluntary basis.

83. Activities in the field of education and health will be maintained at the 1994 level, but with an internal shift of emphasis towards educational support and the construction of new educational infrastructure.

84. As the water and sanitation sectors benefited from substantial contributions in 1993 and 1994, in 1995 project support will be provided only for sites where new reception centres are to be built.

Voluntary repatriation

85. If the situation permits, repatriation could be organized in 1995. Only homeward transport costs should then be borne by UNHCR.

86. A few individual cases belonging to other refugee groups could also apply for repatriation.

Resettlement

87. An application for resettlement in a third country will be made for a few individual cases whose security is at risk.

Special Programmes

Education Account

For the 1993/1994 academic year

88. A programme of 20 scholarships benefited 11 students from Togo, 8 from Chad and 1 from Burundi.

For the 1994/1995 academic year

89. The 20-scholarship programme will continue during the 1994/1995 academic year and during the 1995/1996 academic year.

Trust Funds

90. The refugee population in Benin rose from a few hundred in 1992 to more than 150,000 following the mass influx of Togolese between January and March 1993. For the implementation of the project designed for them, funds have been allocated.

91. The need for better coordination of activities on an increasingly larger scale led UNHCR to set up in October 1993 a Field Office in Lokossa (province of Mono) where 43 per cent of Togolese refugees are located.

92. During 1993, the collective reception facilities were saturated following the transfer of refugees leaving home for want of resources. As an exceptional measure and having regard to the high number of pupils, with 7,909 enrolled and 4,665 registered on primary school waiting lists, the budget was revised.

93. Similarly, the allocation for domestic goods was revised. Initially planned on the basis of 40,000 needy refugees, the estimates were readjusted on the basis of 100,000 refugees actually requiring assistance.

94. In order to assess the specific needs of refugee women and children, the Office recruited a consultant for three months. Her report and recommendations will serve as a basis for proposals for income-generating activities for 1994 and 1995.

95. The Office noted, between 1 and 31 December 1993, the spontaneous departure of 266 Togolese refugees who did not present themselves for food distributions.

96. The project provided logistic support to operational partners by fitting out warehouses for food distribution and purchasing transport and/or coordination vehicles. Training seminars, not planned originally, were organized for 200 staff members of the operational partners in order to check the refugees' state of health, distribute ration cards and register new refugees.

97. In 1993, WFP provided 11,979 metric tons of basic food items.

98. In 1993, the European Economic Community (EEC) donated 134,375 metric tons of canned fish to the project. It was distributed in August and September 1993 to 109,537 Togolese refugees.

The German Cooperation Programme (DAFI)

99. The German Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) funded 34 university scholarships for the 1993-1994 academic year.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

100. At the beginning of 1993, UNHCR had not established a presence in Benin and was represented there by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Following the influx of Togolese refugees, an emergency team dispatched by UNHCR set up an "Office of the Chargé de Mission" (OCM) to replace the UNHCR office attached until that time to UNDP.

101. The UNHCR team, composed of a "National Programme Officer", a secretary and a driver, was thus enlarged during the year with the arrival of five international staff members and the local recruitment of three assistants (for the programme, the field and administration respectively), one secretary, four drivers and one radio operator. In the last quarter of 1993, the staff was strengthened by the fielding of a Chargé de Mission.

102. Three four-wheel drive vehicles were purchased to supplement the Office's only vehicle already available. UNHCR moved into new, fully-equipped premises in Cotonou. It should however be stressed that savings were able to be made chiefly because of the fact that the Lokossa Sub-Office was unable to be opened as had been planned in November 1993. This is due primarily to the tension in the Lokossa area and to lack of staff.

(b) 1994 planned activities

103. The initial budget was increased after revision. The change is mainly due to the creation of two new posts, a field assistant and a secretary, to ensure better follow-up to activities from June 1994. The Office's activities will be diversified with the change-over from the emergency phase to the regular programme. The staff of the Office was strengthened through the recruitment of an Administrative Officer and a Protection Officer.

104. UNHCR plans to purchase vehicles and equipment for the Cotonou and Lokossa offices.

105. It was necessary to increase the temporary assistance component owing to maternity leave and the dispatch of logistic staff to the north of the country to take care of the influx of new refugees from Togo.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

106. Administrative costs for 1995 are slightly lower than the 1994 revised figures. This difference is due mainly to the fact that the bulk of the non-renewable equipment will be purchased in 1994.

Ghana

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

107. At 31 December 1993, Ghana hosted some 150,100 refugees comprising 135,000 Togolese, 15,000 Liberians and 85 persons of various nationalities. A re-registration exercise was undertaken in the first quarter of 1994, the results of which indicated that there were 100,000 Togolese refugees, 14,000 Liberian refugees and 57 refugees of other nationalities. As the Ghana/Togolese border is closed and the situation in Togo has not improved, there is still a possibility that more refugees could come into Ghana once the border is reopened.

108. The majority of Liberian refugees are accommodated in the Gomoa Buduburam camp, which is located some 35 kilometers from Accra. Approximately 13,000 Togolese refugees are currently accommodated in a camp at Klikor, situated on the eastern coast of Ghana, whilst the rest have settled temporarily among the local population in the Volta Region. More than 70 per cent of the refugees are women and children. Most of the refugees are of urban or semi-urban background.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

109. Togolese refugees began arriving in Ghana in December 1992, with a major influx having taken place between January and May 1993. The refugees crossed into Volta Region in eastern Ghana. UNHCR mounted a multisectoral project to provide emergency relief assistance in February 1993, the initial cost of which was covered from the Emergency Fund.

110. An appeal for $5,155,200 to provide emergency assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana was launched in May 1993.

111. At the end of January 1994, ethnic tension between the Konkombas and Nanubas escalated into violent warfare, resulting in thousands of casualties and massive internal displacement. A joint assessment mission, (Government of Ghana, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations), took place in February and reported that about 305 villages were completely destroyed and 150,000 Ghanians internally displaced. An allocation of $250,000 was made from the Emergency Fund to meet the immediate needs of the affected population in northern Ghana.

Programme objectives and priorities

112. Continuing insecurity in Togo renders the repatriation of Togolese refugees unfeasible in the near future. UNHCR assistance is, therefore,

geared towards income-generating activities, mainly in agriculture. In this regard, UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) will adopt a strategy for a gradual phasing out of food assistance.

113. UNHCR will closely monitor the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement and the progress of the peace process in Liberia, and will review the possibility of a large-scale repatriation. UNHCR will continue to assist those refugees who request assistance for spontaneous repatriation and will provide limited assistance towards local integration. While awaiting durable solutions, care and maintenance will be provided to the Liberian and Togolese refugees, and income-generating activities will be continued to encourage refugee self-reliance.

114. Local settlement will be pursued as a durable solution for those refugees who choose to remain in Ghana whilst resettlement will be sought for refugees who have security problems.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

115. The Government agency, National Mobilization Programme, is responsible for camp management as well as for implementing activities in the sectors of transport, water, sanitation and income-generation for Togolese refugees, and shelter and agriculture for both Togolese and Liberians. The Ghana Red Cross Society, the National Catholic Secretariat, and Assemblies of God Development and Relief Services undertake distribution of food. The Christian Council of Ghana is involved in education activities for Togolese and Liberian refugees, the International Rescue Committee is responsible for income-generating activities for the Liberians, and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency is entrusted with implementation of income-generating activities for Togolese refugees. Assemblies of God Development and Relief Services implement health and sanitation activities.

116. WFP continues to provide basic food for both Liberian and Togolese refugees with the standard food basket comprising 200 g of rice, 25 g of oil and 60 g of pulses per person per day.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

117. In 1993, the overall refugee population in Ghana increased from 12,000 to 135,000 following the influx of Togolese refugees during January to May 1993. Some 3,000 new arrivals were accommodated in Klikor Camp in 1993 whilst the remainder settled with local communities in the Volta Region. Assistance to the Togolese refugees was covered from Trust Funds and through an allocation from the 1993 Emergency Fund.

Liberian refugees

118. Multi-sectoral assistance was provided to almost 15,000 Liberian refugees. Fifty-two urban refugees were also assisted under this project in 1993. While WFP continued to provide basic food commodities, a break in the pipeline in July 1993 caused a minor disruption in the supply of food.

119. Some 300 hectares of land available for crop production and livestock production at Bududuram Camp are used to supplement the refugees' diet. Although 1,000 refugees were engaged in farming and benefited from their products, overall response from the Liberian refugees has not been very positive, partially due to their urban background. Efforts are continuing to encourage the refugees to profit from the opportunity to attain self-reliance through farming.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

Togolese refugees

120. Assistance to Togolese refugees is provided under the 1994 care and maintenance programme to meet their basic needs. Emphasis is put on income-generating activities to promote self-reliance. Loans for micro-projects have been provided, mostly to refugee women in the Aflao area.

121. Agricultural production will also be intensified in the northern Volta region, where 7,200 refugee family heads are already engaged in farming. While the WFP/UNHCR Food Assessment Mission of September 1993 recommended a reduction in the food basket and a complete phase-out of food assistance by June 1994, at present most refugees are not to any degree self-reliant. Following the second Food Assessment Mission conducted at the field level in May 1994, UNHCR recommended that food assistance be continued until September 1994, when an assessment of the harvest will make it possible to determine the timetable for phase-out.

122. Currently 9,000 students are enrolled in 16 recently renovated schools. Since the refugees are French-speaking, a separate curriculum has been developed. The Government of Ghana has authorized the afternoon use of existing educational facilities for the refugees. UNHCR has procured French school textbooks and other education materials from Benin. Provisions are also made for incentives for 400 refugee teachers.

Liberian refugees

123. Pending organized voluntary repatriation, care and maintenance assistance will continue to meet the basic needs of the Liberian refugees. Income-generating activities are further encouraged to increase refugee self-reliance. Following the recommendations of the WFP/UNHCR Joint Food Assessment Mission, the reduced food ration for Liberian refugees became effective as of January 1994.

124. Some 2,000 students continue to benefit from primary and secondary education programmes at the Bududuram Camp School. With the completion of extension work on additional classrooms at the village secondary school, more Liberian students will be enrolled in the school.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

Care and Maintenance

Togolese refugees

125. In view of the continuing political instability in Togo, UNHCR will provide care and maintenance assistance to Togolese refugees beyond 1994.

126. Income-generating activities initiated in 1994 will be further developed in 1995. Additional credit schemes and apprenticeship training will be provided, especially to women and the disabled. Some 7,200 refugee families are expected to continue to benefit from agricultural production in 1995. The durability of the refugee shelters will be strengthened.

Liberian refugees

127. The pace of repatriation will depend on developments in Liberia, particularly the security situation and democratization. Should large-scale repatriation prove unfeasible, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided to the Liberian refugees. Efforts will be made to improve sanitation facilities in Buduburam Camp. Income-generating activities will be pursued, especially since the number of interested refugees has continued to grow. Emphasis will be put on training women at the Women Centre in trades such as tailoring and nursing.

Urban refugees

128. Assistance will continue to be provided to 50 to 60 urban refugees of various nationalities, of whom a large portion are from southern Sudan.

129. The sectoral breakdown for the care and maintenance programme for Ghana for the revised 1994 and the proposed 1995 allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	4 918	12 000
Transport/logistics	93 110	154 000
Domestic needs	496 970	336 000
Water	88 490	89 000
Sanitation	62 677	58 000
Health/nutrition	182 800	175 000
Shelter/infrastructure	315 000	303 000
Community services	85 855	81 500
Education	540 000	415 300
Crop production	235 280	179 800
Income generation	218 000	308 000
Legal assistance	52 000	51 000
Agency operational support	120 000	87 800
Total	2 495 100	2 250 400

Voluntary Repatriation

130. Should the situation in Togo improve enough to allow a large-scale repatriation of the Togolese refugees, a special programme will be required to undertake repatriation activities.

131. With regard to the Liberian refugees, $40,000 was made available from the 1994 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to assist them to repatriate. While no large-scale repatriation is expected in 1994, UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to individual cases who wish to be repatriated.

Special Programmes

Education Account

132. Thirty students benefit from the higher secondary education programme during the 1993/1994 academic year. In 1994, four students are expected to complete their studies.

133. For the 1994/1995 academic year the same level of assistance will be maintained for some 30 beneficiaries.

Other Trust Fund

Togolese Refugees

134. Basic food was provided by WFP. Following a joint WFP/UNHCR Food Assessment Mission in September 1993, it was decided to terminate food distribution to Togolese refugees in Denu and Aflao in view of their proximity to the border. Food distribution points were relocated and the refugees were requested to move into the hinterland. Occasional disruptions in the food supply and delays in delivery resulted in a one-month shortage of food in 1993.

135. Six abandoned school buildings were renovated to provide shelter to the refugees. Some 6,000 pieces of plastic sheeting were also provided, together with other local construction materials, to complete refugee shelters.

136. An agricultural programme for all Togolese refugees in the Volta region started with the National Mobilization Programme as the implementing partner. Approximately 7,200 refugee family heads have already been engaged in agriculture during 1993. However, owing to late arrival of agricultural equipment and slow implementation, the first harvest results were not encouraging.

137. The clinic at Klikor camp was run by Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-France and Belgium until the end of June 1993, when the Ministry of Health took over. Refugees in other parts of the Volta region are referred to a Government hospital run in coordination between United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Health.

138. A local consultant was hired to review activities in the community services sector, especially those benefiting women and children. The first

comprehensive report, submitted at the end of 1993, recommended continuation of the monitoring and advisory role on community-based activities by specialized personnel. This recommendation is being implemented under the care and maintenance programme in 1994.

139. A total of 166.6 metric tons of canned fish worth $492,771 was donated by the European Community for Togolese refugees in the Volta region.

140. The Japan Committee for Refugee Relief contributed $300,000 for the purchase of tents and shelter materials for Togolese refugees. Some 1,200 family tents and 261 rolls of plastic tarpaulins were procured internationally, and 75,000 poles, 7,500 agbor beams and other construction materials were purchased locally. At the end of May 1994, 1,052 tents had been distributed mainly to the new arrivals, and approximately 5,000 refugees benefited from a distribution of plastic tarpaulins and local construction material.

141. Under the German Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) project, 35 refugee students benefited from a higher secondary education programme.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

142. Following the influx of Togolese refugees, an emergency team composed of a Team Leader, an Administrative Officer and two Field Officers was deployed in March 1993 on a two-month mission to strengthen the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Ghana. In April 1993, the Office was reinforced with the creation of three international and six local support staff posts. The existing office premises were renovated in order to provide more space for the additional staff. Furthermore, additional office furniture, radio and computer equipment, as well as four new vehicles, were procured. Due to the above, as well as higher than anticipated staff costs, 1993 expenditures exceeded the revised allocation.

(b) 1994 planned activities

143. In view of the size and complexity of the programme, the status of the Office was upgraded effective January 1994 from Office of Chargé de Mission to Branch Office. A post of Protection Officer was created effective July 1994. The revised 1994 allocation takes into account increased requirements under staff costs as well as the additional cost of moving to more suitable office premises by mid-1994.

144. Provisions for increased requirements in fuel, and additional computers and generators are also included in the revised budget estimates.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

145. The projection for 1995 is slightly below the revised 1994 estimates as most of the required non-expendable items are covered in the revised 1994 allocation.

Liberia

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population and others of concern to UNHCR

146. At 31 December 1993, Liberia hosted approximately 150,000 Sierra Leonean refugees and 150 urban refugees of various other nationalities. Most of the Sierra Leonean refugees originate from south-eastern Sierra Leone and are of rural background. Some 70,000 are located in Upper Lofa county, 35,000 in Cape Mount and Bomi counties, 5,000 in Monrovia and its environs, and the rest in Marngibi and Bong counties. About 90 per cent of the Sierra Leonean refugees are women, and children under 18 years of age.

147. Owing to the escalation of the conflict in Sierra Leone, the influx of Sierra Leonean refugees, which began in early 1991, continues. Most Sierra Leonean refugees live in areas where there has been a mass displacement of the local population. In areas of mixed population, UNHCR has been providing assistance to both refugees and internally displaced nationals.

148. In 1993, some 50,000 spontaneous returnees were reported to have returned to Liberia, of whom approximately 5,000 were assisted by UNHCR.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

149. In July 1993, UNHCR mounted an Emergency Programme in Upper Lofa county to provide relief assistance to approximately 175,000 refugees and internally displaced persons who had been cut off from assistance since October 1992 and were on the verge of starvation. An allocation of $4.5 million was made available from the 1993 Emergency Fund to cover initial relief assistance to this group. In October 1993, UNHCR launched a $9.5 million appeal to provide emergency assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees and displaced Liberians. However, the relief assistance came to an abrupt end on 24 December 1993 when the UNHCR base-camp in Vahun was attacked and relief items looted. All relief agencies, including UNHCR, were evacuated to Monrovia. Relief activities in Upper Lofa have not yet resumed due to continuing insecurity. Some 90 unaccompanied minors under the care of the Children Assistance Programme (CAP) were also evacuated to Monrovia.

Programme objectives and priorities

150. Voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees will be promoted when the situation permits. The current security situation in Sierra Leone, however, is not conducive to large-scale repatriation. Care and maintenance assistance to the Sierra Leonean refugees will be continued in order to meet their immediate needs. There has been no access, since December 1993, to the Upper Lofa, Cape Mount and Bomi counties, where 90 per cent of the Sierra Leonean refugees reside. However, assistance will be provided as soon as the situation permits, and will also be extended to internally displaced persons who reside amongst the refugees.

151. Care and maintenance assistance is provided to 150 urban refugees. In the absence of durable solutions and the lack of any viable means of earning a

livelihood in Monrovia, assistance will continue to be provided in 1995. Efforts to promote self-reliance will be made as soon as socio-economic conditions allow.

152. Organized voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees is not feasible in 1994 owing to the general insecurity prevailing in the areas of return. However, a contingency plan for the full-scale returnee programme has been completed. An agreement was also reached with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which will be responsible for the management of the transit centres, and in-country transport and related activities in the organized repatriation.

153. Assistance to the spontaneous returnees will continue on a larger scale throughout 1994 and 1995. In addition to the provision of a one-time assistance package, UNHCR will contribute to initial rehabilitation in the war-affected communities. Community-based quick impact projects (QIPs) will be designed to facilitate the reintegration of the returnees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

154. The National Repatriation and Resettlement Commission, a Government body, was established in 1991 to coordinate non-governmental agencies and facilitate the implementation of the relief programme. Their mandate was expanded in November 1993 to include refugee-related protection and assistance issues. The Lutheran World Service (LWS), MSF-Belgium and Save the Children Fund (SCF)-UK have been UNHCR's main implementing partners for the assistance programme to Sierra Leonean refugees. LWS implements multisectoral activities and provides a wide range of assistance in logistics. MSF-Belgium and SCF-UK are responsible for health and nutrition related activities, whereas CAP implements community services and income-generating activities and provides social counselling to the vulnerable groups. The Special Emergency Life Food Programme (SELF), the National Red Cross Society, and Liberians United to Serve Humanity (LUSH), are local NGOs implementing the spontaneous returnee programme.

155. During the emergency assistance operation for the Sierra Leonean refugees in Upper Lofa county, the Swedish Rescue Board (SRB) participated in the establishment of a UNHCR base-camp in Vahun.

156. WFP provides basic food items. UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) provide technical inputs in the water/sanitation and health sectors, respectively. UNHCR will seek technical expertise from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for agriculture.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

157. Following the outbreak of hostilities in October 1992, 12 out of the 13 counties in Liberia became inaccessible. Consequently, no assistance was delivered beyond Montserrado county until mid-1993. However, care and maintenance assistance for about 150 urban refugees in Monrovia continued.

158. An amount of $1,211,100 was allocated from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to begin preparatory work in Liberia for the anticipated repatriation.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

159. In 1994, assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees and internally displaced persons in Liberia is covered under the care and maintenance programme. Planned crop production and income-generating activities were not undertaken owing to the disruption of relief operations in Upper Lofa county since the end of 1993. An assessment mission will be fielded as soon as the security situation allows.

160. A total of $200,000 was allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to facilitate repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees in 1994. As most of the refugees came from south-eastern Sierra Leone, where intense fighting continues, the pace of repatriation will be slower than initially envisaged.

161. A sum of $600,000 was also allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in 1994 to assist the spontaneous returnees and to continue preparatory work for the organized repatriation, including the establishment of reception centres.

(c) 1995 programme proposal

162. Care and maintenance activities for Sierra Leonean refugees will be continued in 1995. Emphasis will be given to crop production and income-generating activities in order to enhance self-reliance. Should political and security conditions allow, a large-scale repatriation operation will be mounted in 1995.

163. The sectoral breakdown for the revised 1994 and the proposed 1995 care and maintenance requirements are as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	100 000	27 000
Transport/logistics	707 000	576 860
Domestic needs	84 200	40 250
Water	100 000	0
Sanitation	124 800	20 950
Health/nutrition	228 000	81 650
Shelter/infrastructure	106 000	3 000
Community services	6 000	41 600
Education	207 000	47 000
Crop production	100 000	30 000
Livestock	0	21 690
Income generation	0	10 000
Legal assistance	0	16 000
Agency operational support	200 000	394 400
Total	1 963 000	1 310 400

Special Programmes

Education Account

164. Following the resumption of normal educational activities, especially in Montserrado District, some 10 students were enrolled in the courses. An allocation of $55,800 was made available for the 1993/1994 academic year which started in March 1993 and was supposed to end in February 1994. However, due to disruption which occurred during the course, the academic year was extended to May 1994.

165. The same level of assistance for the same number of beneficiaries is proposed for the 1994/1995 academic year, which starts in June 1994.

Repatriation programme

166. An appeal was launched for the Repatriation Operation to Liberia with total requirements of $82.6 million for 1993 and 1994. As a large-scale repatriation is unlikely to take place during 1994, requirements were subsequently reduced. Should the repatriation of Liberians become possible on a large scale, however, a special appeal will be reissued.

167. Depending on the results of the general election in Liberia planned for 7 September 1994, a full-scale repatriation may take place during 1995. UNHCR will facilitate the safe return of refugees and assist their reintegration into their communities. UNHCR will also take part in initial rehabilitation assistance, together with other relief agencies.

Other Trust Funds

168. The European Union contributed 375 metric tons of dried skim milk for a supplementary feeding programme for Sierra Leonean refugees in the Upper Lofa area. As the commodities arrived only in November and the relief operation was suspended after the military attack on Vahun in late December 1993, most of the dried skim milk could not be consumed in Upper Lofa. With European Union approval, the dried skim milk has instead been distributed to approximately 80,000 Sierra Leonean refugees and internally displaced nationals in Monrovia and its environs.

169. The Norwegian Government contributed six prefabricated warehouses for internally displaced persons and refugees from Sierra Leone in the Upper Lofa areas. However, intense military activity in the area in late December 1993 resulted in the destruction of all six units, which contained relief items.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

170. In mid-1993, UNHCR established two Sub-Offices in Vahun and Gbanga to assist Sierra Leonean refugees and to oversee the programme for the return of Liberian refugees. In September 1993, 7 posts in the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Monrovia and 16 posts in Field Office Vahun were created to support the emergency operation in favour of Sierra Leonean refugees and Liberian

returnees. The increase in staff costs resulting from the payment of a hazard allowance to international staff members was offset by savings made due to extended vacancy periods for some Professional posts. This also led to savings in travel and communication expenditures. In December 1993, Sub-Office Vahun was closed because of security problems in Upper Lofa county. This resulted in lower than anticipated expenditure, in part because some non-expendable items intended for that office were not procured.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

171. To support the Liberian returnee operation, 26 posts in Monrovia, 8 posts in Gbanga and 4 posts in Vahun were created in January 1994. As these posts were not foreseen in the initial 1994 appropriations, the revised budget represents a significant increase in staff costs over the initial 1994 figures. In view of the limited repatriation of Liberians during the first quarter of 1994, a reduction in the overall staffing level has been proposed. Six international and seven local posts in Monrovia, one international and two local posts in Gbanga, as well as two international and one local post in Vahun have been identified for discontinuation in June/July 1994. It is expected that assistance towards spontaneous repatriation and preparation for anticipated organized repatriation will be the main activities of the Branch Office during 1994.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

172. 1995 estimates take into account the discontinuation of the above-mentioned posts as well as reduced requirements for non-expendable property. Depending on the pace of repatriation and access to Upper Lofa county, the overall staffing level will be reviewed towards the end of 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
				EMERGENCY FUND	
421.0	–	–	Gambia		–
450.0	–	250.0	Ghana		–
4,483.7	–	–	Liberia		–
–	–	100.0	Togo		–
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
–	3,249.3	3,809.0	Benin		3,575.5
431.7	381.6	370.7	Burkina Faso		228.5
–	283.8	283.8	Gambia		261.3
1,150.3 a/	623.7	612.3	Guinea Bissau		–
495.0	3,246.7	2,495.1	Ghana		2,250.4
1,004.6	2,719.2	1,963.0	Liberia		1,310.4
525.6	291.8	297.4	Mali		131.6
387.9	396.3	135.3	Nigeria		762.7
129.9	110.8	109.5	Niger		79.3
107.9	80.0	73.0	Togo		382.3
91.0	–	–	West Africa		–
1.3 a/	–	–	Other countries		–
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
1,211.1 b/	–	800.0 d/	Liberia		–
–	–	40.0 d/	Ghana		–
500.0 b/	–	575.0 e/	Mali		–
2.2 a/	–	71.0 d/	Nigeria		–
81.2	51.2	51.5	West Africa		100.0
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
3.4 a/	–	–	Benin		–
–	–	–	Guinea Bissau		534.1
1.4 a/	–	–	Ghana		–
29.9 c/	25.0	20.3	Nigeria		24.5
				RESETTLEMENT	
3.7 a/	–	–	Ghana		–
3.3 a/	–	–	Guinea Bissau		–
0.5 a/	–	–	Mali		–
0.1 a/	–	–	Nigeria		–
38.0	14.0	14.0	West Africa		14.0
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
–	–	771.7	Benin	See Annexes I a and II a	748.5
–	–	709.7	Ghana	See Annexes I a and II a	576.8
–	–	380.1	Nigeria	See Annexes I a and II a	339.9
–	–	978.0 d/	Mali	See Annexes I a and II a	–
11,554.7	11,473.4	14,910.4		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	11,319.8
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
219.4	173.7	54.5	Nigeria	See Annexes I b and II b	26.7
–	–	157.0	Benin	See Annexes I b and II b	84.0
0.1	–	–	Burkina Faso	See Annexes I b and II b	–
2.2	–	–	Gambia	See Annexes I b and II b	–
–	–	85.7	Ghana	See Annexes I b and II b	66.9
3.6	–	–	Mali	See Annexes I b and II b	–
1.3	–	–	Niger	See Annexes I b and II b	–
2.2	–	–	Togo	See Annexes I b and II b	–
3.8	–	–	Guinea Bissau	See Annexes I b and II b	–
11,787.3	**11,647.1**	**15,207.6**		**TOTAL (1)**	**11,497.4**

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
82.4	82.4	82.4	Benin	20 university scholarships	82.4
25.7	25.8	25.8	Burkina Faso	10 university scholarships	24.8
98.7	80.8	80.8	Ghana	30 university scholarships	80.8
5.7	–	–	Gambia	–	–
55.8	55.8	55.8	Liberia	10 university scholarships	55.8
76.7	51.7	51.7	Mali	17 university scholarships	45.0
42.4	42.4	42.4	Niger	10 university scholarships	25.1
39.3	19.7	19.6	Nigeria	70 university scholarships	49.1
36.3	36.3	36.3	Togo	6 university scholarships	15.5
				REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME	
–	6,000.0	4,750.8	Liberia		34,020.0
–	4,000.0	–	Mali		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
–	–	41.4	Ghana	See Annexes I a and II a	38.4
–	–	3,635.9	Liberia	See Annexes I a and II a	2,854.0
–	–	–	Mali	See Annexes I a and II a	758.4
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
–	–	11.2	Ghana	See Annexes I b and II b	25.3
–	–	613.3	Liberia	See Annexes I b and II b	477.1
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
3,470.6	–	–	Benin		–
3,384.7	–	–	Ghana		–
263.4	–	–	Burkina Faso		–
2,702.3	–	–	Liberia		–
18.0	–	–	Nigeria		–
4.4	–	–	Togo		–
–	–	340.2	West Africa		–
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
41.0	–	42.0	Benin	Junior Professional Officer	42.0
22.5	–	71.5	Ghana	Junior Professional Officer	7[illegible]
50.1	53.0	78.0	Nigeria	Junior Professional Officer	7[illegible]
10,420.0	**10,447.9**	**9,979.1**		**TOTAL (2)**	**38,753.2**
22,207.3	**22,095.0**	**25,186.7**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**50,250.6**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
c/ of which US$ 2,112 incurred against the overall allocation
d/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
e/ of which US$ 500,000 allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

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